YORKTOWN CENTENNIAL

Extensive Preparations for Gelebrating the Surrender of Lord Cornwall's.

PRELIMINARY FESTIVITIES ARRANGED.

Meeting of State Governors in Philadelphia on October 18.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 3, 1879. The most extensive preliminary preparations are being made by the Virginians to insure a grand national centennial celebration of the surrender of Several meetings with this object in view have already been held. Patriotic resolutions have been passed, and a voluminous correspondence between the Governor of Virginia and the Governors of proclamation has been issued by Governor Holday inviting the people of the Commonwealth participate in a celebration to take place Yorktown on the 23d of October next, be preliminary to the grand national centennial of October 19, 1881. In the proclamation the Governor says that the authorities and press of other States and municipalities have cordially entered into it, and have expressed a desire to loin in honoring an event which in effect closed the war of the Revolution and established the Republic. PROGRAMME FOR THE 23D INST.

The initial celebration on the 23d inst. already promises to be an event of great popular interest. bers of his Cabinet and Governors of other States are expected to honor the occasion with their presence. An address and poem appro-priate to the celebration will be delivered. By permision of the Secretary of War the troops at Fortress Monroe, under command of General Getty. will attend the anniversary celebration, and the North Atlantic fleet, which has been ordered to Hampton Roads for a naval review some time during this month, will sail up the York River in front of Yorktown to participate. Thee will be a grand turnout of the military. The First Virginia regiment, the Norfolk, Portsmouth, Staunton, Lynchburg and Danville and other local military organizations will be present, and a large number of troops from other Southern States are expected. PENNSYLVANIA ANXIOUS TO ASSIST.

nection with the meeting on the 23d inst., at Yorktown, the following correspondence has

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, EMECUTIVE (HAMBER, HARRISDERG, Sept. 19, 1879.)
His Excellency F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, Governor of

Harmsberg, Sept. 19, 1879.)

His Excellency F. M. Molliday, Governor of Virginia.—

My Dear Sir.—The mass meeting of the citizens of Virginia, held at Yorktown, initiating a movement for an appropriate and adequate celebration of the centennial of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis on the 19th of October, 1781, has attracted wide notice. The purposes of that meeting have received and will receive the warmest sympathy and hearitest cooperation of the people of Pennsylvania. It is manifest that the movement will and should assume national proportions. More than one hundred years ago Virginia invited the thirteen colonies to a conference which resulted in the Declaration of Independence. Virginia may fittingly invite the thirteen states to a united celebration of the final act in the struggle which secured that independence on her own soil. I have the honor to enclose resolutions adopted by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, you are authorized and requested to invite the Governors of the original thirteen States to a united the Governors of the original thirteen States to assemble at Independence Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., to take such action as may be deemed proper in reference to this subject. You can be assured of such aid from this State as will render the celebration a popular and particle success. As the preliminary steps have been taken by Virginia it would seem most meet that the suggestions of yourself, the chief magistrate of that Commonwealth, should be first made. You will all be welcome in Independence Hall, and you will feel no hesitancy in indicating that place for the meeting of the Governors or their representatives. Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY TO GOVERNOR HOYT.

GOVERNOR HOLLIDAY TO GOVERNOR HOYT.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,

RIGHMOND, Va., Sept. 24, 1879.)

His Excellency Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of Pen

My DEAR SIR-Your kind letter has been received enclosing the resolution of the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia inviting the Governors of the original thirteen States to assemble in Independence Hall, in that city, on the 18th day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M., to take such action as may be deemed best for the purpose of properly bringing the subject of the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown before the people of the whole country, and assuring me of your cor-Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown before the people of the whole country, and assuring me of your cordial sympathy and that of the citizens of your State in this undertaking. I thank you and the author ities of the city of Philadelphia for this manifessation of friendship for us and interest in an event which, though t-king place upon the soil of Virginia, ought to be remembered as belonging to the common glory of the Republic. I take pleasure in accepting the invitation, and will, as you request, extend it to the other Governors. Surely no more appropriate place could be selected for such a ucertage than independence Hall, where, more than a century ago, by united declaration, was inaugurated an enterprise the hundreth auniversary of whose achievement we propose to celebrate. With much respect, yours very truly.

FREDERICK W. M. HOLLIDAY.

Invitations have also been received and accepted

Invitations have also been received and accepted from Walter Allison, president of the Carpenters' Company, of Philadelphia, to occupy Carpenters' Hall, in that city, on the occasion of the meeting of the thirteen Governors: from J. A. Paxen, president of the International Exhibition Company, to visit the main Centennial building, and from the Rev. A. Foges, rector of Old Christ Church, requesting the thirteen to worship in that sacred edifice on Octo 19. The people at Yorktown, and, indeed, all the inhabitants on the entire peninsula of Virginia, are brimful of enthusiasm over the coming celebration. Norfolk also, under the leadership of Michael Glennan, joins heartily in the movement, and nothing will be left undone to make the Yorktown centennial worthy of the great event to be celebrated.

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE PARM WHERE CORNWALLIS SURRENDERED AND HOW TO REACH IT FROM NEW YORK.

Mr. Lob Wolf, who runs the farm at Yorktown, Va., on which Lord Cornwallis made his surrender of the British army, the centennial of which is approaching and expected to be celebrated on a grand scale, was met by a fignato reporter in this city yesterday and asked as to what sort of an appearance the historic ground presented at this day. He said :- "The farm is on the edge of the town and comprises about two hundred and seventy acres of cleared land, mostly used for raising vegetables. It formerly belonged to Dr. Fred but it is now in the possession of my wife, to whom it was left by her brother, Mr. Daniel Heyman. The ground where Cornwallis actually handed over his sword to Washington was for many years marked by four tall poplar trees, but these were cut down for firewood in the late war, not, however, without the precaution being taken to plant a peach sapling in their place, an

moadow."
"What relies are there of the surrender?"
"There are hardly any. The monument that was put up to commemorate the surrender was destroyed during the rebellion, but the house which formed the headquarters of Cornwallis is still standing, and is used as a barn. The first custom house built in the United States is also standing within the limits of the ground. Cornwallis Cove is the name of a natural curlosity on the farm. The ground is rolling, and has traces here and there of the earthworks and fortifications thrown up in the late war."
"What accommendation is there in Yorktown for fortifications thrown up in the late war." What accommodation is there in Yorktown for

visitors?"

"Very poor accommodation. The population is hardly more than two hundred and fifty, and that is half colored; but I think they would stir themselves up for the centennial celebration."

"Which is the quickest way to go there?"

"The easiest way is to go to listimore and take the steamer direct to Yorktown, or you can go all the way by rail to West Point, and then you are within thirty miles of the piace.

"If the French fleet should attend, can it anchor at Yorktown?"

THE MISSING AERONAUTS.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, 1879.

Professor Wise and Mr. Burr left here on Sunday last was old, unsound and perhaps rotten, and that in consequence it is likely some serious mishap may have occurred to the aeronauts, J. F. Downey, son-in-law of Mr. Wise, who resides at Louisiana, Mo., the home of the Professor, publishes a card here denying these asser-tions, and stating that the Pathander was an ontirely new balloon, had never been used before and was one of the best ever made. Mr. Downey advances no theory as to what has become of the voyagers, but says if they were lost it was not because the balloon was old or rotten or the netting weak, nor because there was not enough gas in the globe. The Globe Democrat's correspondentat Bunker Hill, Ill, about thirty-two miles northeast of this city. writes that he saw Professor Wise's balloon pass that place about half-past six o'clock Sunday that place about half-past six o'clock Sunday evening. Its course then was almost directly north. It was seen later in the evening about ten miles from Bunker Hill. Between Bunker Hill and Carlenville there is a very wild and rugged region, fitteen to twenty miles in extent, known as McCoupen Creck Bottom, which is heavily timbered and almost uninhabited. There appears to be a bare possibility that the balloon descended in this dense wilderness and that the aeronauts may have been so seriously injured that they have been unable to get out of it. An expedition to explore this section may be orranized.

THE ADRIAN DISASTER

DETROIT, Oct. 3, 1879. where the terrible accident on the county fair grounds occurred yesterday, state that the total teen, the following persons having died from their injuries since last night's report:—Henry their injuries since last night's report:—Henry Hart, secretary of the Michigan State Insurance Company; Aschel Henderson, Millie Hall and a Chinese washerman, of Adrian; Daniel Johnson, of Mauchester; a Mr. Hume, of Medina, Mich., and Evs Shorrard, Tecomsch, Mich. The seriously injured number seventy-five, some of whom the physicians say cannot live through the day.

The architect of the grand stand structure is the person blamed for the fatal casualty. The stand was built unusually light to admit of space for the exhibition of horses and carriages underneath, and the timbers were simply spiked together, instead of being morticed and braced.

EXECUTION IN ARKANSAS.

JOE KEMP PAYS THE PENALTY FOR A MURDER COMMITTED TEN YEARS AGO.

LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 3, 1879.

Thirty-five hundred persons witnessed the execution of Joe Kemp to-day at Evening Shade for the murder of Marion Hulsey, in 1869. He ascended the scaffold at twenty-four minues to one o'clock P. M. He was attended by his spiritual adviser, Rev. D. attended by his spiritual advisor, Rev. D.
B. Ramsey. He made a very short speech,
in which he said:—"I die to-day for a
crime for which I deserve the punishment. I would give some advice to young men and
boys, honor your father and mother that
your days may be long on the earth. Lord
have mercy on my soul." He then
repeated the Apostles' Creed and Lord's
prayer. Rev. Mr. Ramsey then offered a fervent
prayer. The noose was adjusted at one o'clock. He
was pronounced dead at thirteen minutes past one,
and was cut down at twenty minutes past one. The
neck was dislocated.

CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE.

COMPLETION OF THE MACHINERY FOR TAKING DOWN AND RE-ERECTING THE FAMOUS TWIN OBELISK-A MAGNIFICENT MONUMENT FOR CENTRAL PARK.

The apparatus for taking down, removing and placing in perpendicular position in Central Park, New York, the obelisk which has been presented by Egypt to that city has just been completed at the Phoenix Ironworks here, and to-day it was shipped for its destination. It consists of two frames, com posed of roll iron beams, plates, channels, &c., to support two bearings, upon which are a pair of trunnions, which will be fastened to the obelisk at the centre of gravity. When placed in position the foundation will be removed from under the obelisk, and the immense monolith, weighing 205 tons, will then be swung in a horizontal position, the same as a cannon, lowered to the ground by jack-screws and placed in a cradle prepared for that purpose. It will then be transported to the seaboard and shipped to New York. There the same apparatus will be used to crect the obelisk in a permanent position. Each of the trunnious weigh seven tons, and workmen have been engaged on them night and day for the last two months.

A FIRE IN OTTAWA.

AGED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

OTTAWA, Oct. 3, 1879, About twenty minutes to twelve this morning a fire broke out in the Parliament Building, from the roof of that section of the building immediately over the Commons chamber. Mr. Dube, chief messenger, was one of the first to hear the alarm and at one rushed to the boiler room, when the pumps were set to work, three streams being secured on the outside and two on the inside in the attic, between the ceiling of the Commons chamber and the outer roof. The removal of the Speaker's chair, members' chairs and everything portable from the chamber was the work of a few moments, Hon. Mr. Langevin lending active aid and directing the operations. The alarm was also given from box No. 2 in the city and the Fire Brigade turned out. By the time of their arrival, however, the flames were so far under control that they could render no assistance. The ceiling of the Commons Chamber is composed of plate glass, and, as many of the panes were broken by the weight of the water and falling stones, water went through in torrents, deluging the carpets and damaging the upholstery to the extent of \$1,000. The fire originated by the upsetting of a charconi brazier used by tinsmiths at work on the roof, the sparks igniting the framework. There was no insurance.

ONE CITY LESS.

A NEW WAY TO AVOID PAYMENT OF A MUNICI-

PAL DEBT. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 3, 1879.

On Tuesday last United States Marshai Adams went to Mount Vernon, Ind., with an execution authorizing him to levy upon the personal property of the city in satisfaction of a judgment obtained by the Newark (N. J.) Savings Institution against the city for \$65,000. He was, however, unable to find any property liable to seizure. In view of this steps were taken to procure a writ of mandamus compelling the City Council to levy a special tax sufficient to pay the claim. This fact becoming known, a meeting of citizens was held last night, at which under legal advice, it was determined to abandon the city government. Various members of the Council at once handed in their written resignations, to take immediate effect, and the Council, sitting in special session, promptly accepted the resignations, approved and signed the minutes of the meeting and dissolved, leaving the place without any city government whatever. There is great speculation as to what the outcome will be, but the people of Mount Vernon are confident that under the existing order of things nothing can be done with the Newark claim. property liable to seizure. In view of this steps

A FIENDISH CRIME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 3, 1879.

Mrs. Cox, wife of a school teacher living near
Sharpsburg, was the victim of a terrible outrage a few days ago, the particulars of which only came to light to-day. Her husband left the only came to fight to-day. Her austand left the house early in the morning, leaving her sleeping with a young child in her arms. A few minutes later Samuel Stride, a young man, cousin of the lady, entered her room, and, tearing the child from the arms of the terrified and sereaming woman, committed a brutal outrage upon her. He then fied, and has not yet been arrested. Mrs. Cox is in a critical condition.

STRUCK BY A CYCLONE.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 3, 1879.

A despatch to the *Free Press* of Vassar, Mich. reports that a cyclone, accompanied by heavy rain, passed over the County Fair Grounds at Matronsville, Tuscola county, this afternoon, doing great damage. Tents were torn to shreds and fences were blown down. One tent containing tables set for 100 "If the French fleet should attend, can it anchor at Yorktown?"

"There are six'y feet of water near the beach, and there is room for a dozen fleets. From the shore there is a splendful view out on the Cheasapeake Bay and up the York River." ERIE CANAL TOLLS.

The following are the returns of tolls received at the Auditor's office during the month of September, as compared with the receipts during the same month last year:— It having been asserted that the balloon in which

1878. \$180,759 74

Total...........\$164,823 01 \$180,759 74
With September the fiscal year closes in all the State departments, but it has been usual in the Auditor's office to let the September receipts go over till next year, in order to save time in getting up the report for the Legislature, due immediately after organization. Consequently, the fiscal year in the Auditor's Department actually ends with August. Under the constitution the receipts of tolls during one fiscal year are the limit to which expenditures may be made in the year succeeding. The following table shows the receipts by tolks monthly for the last two fiscal years:—

two fiscal years:

September \$146,017 29
October 108,853 44
November 2,285 59
April 56,772 36
May 143,298 78
June 112,281 63
July 97,270 15
August 138,117 26 '78 and '79. \$164,823 01 169,309 03 110,093 16 1,482 98 92,077 87 97,947 48 121,046 42 153,026 05

Total.....\$984,632 57 \$909,806 00 It will be seen that the decrease in tolls during the fiscal year has been only \$74,826 57. The returns of the expenditures by Superintendent Clark have not been received, but are known to be within the con-

STRIKERS SUCCESSFUL

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3, 1879. a portion of the manufacturers having accoded to the demands of the strikers for an advance of fifteen per cent on the prices heretofore paid. Yesterday a committee appointed by the strikers waited upon the different manufacturers to ascertain what upon the different manufacturers to ascortain what course they proposed to pursue, and last night they met at Beck's Hall, when the committee reported that Wrampelmeir & Co., Harickoop & Co. and Davis & Co. had acceded to the demands, and a resolution was passed that the men go to work in these tactories. In compliance with this resolution, this morning 103 men commenced work at Wrampelmeir & Co.'s, sixty at Harickoop & Co.'s, and eighty at Davis & Co.'s. It is thought that the other proprietors will accede to the demands of the strikers.

strikers.

The shop hands or the Louisville and Nashville Railroad held a meeting at Elipse Hall, at twelve o'clock last night, the result of which was a strike for higher wages. The railroad company accoded to the demands of the strikers ac-day.

STRIKE OF MOULDERS.

The moulders in the stove foundries recently demanded an increase of ten per cent in wages, claiming that such an advance had been made in St. Ing that such an advance had been made in St. Louis. The proprietors refused to accede to their demand until satisfied that such an increase had taken place. To-day, by order of the Moulders' Union, all hands in the different foundries struck. The proprietors say they are ready to give the same increase as St. Louis does, but doubt the report that no increase had taken place there. About three hundred men are out by the strike.

CABINETMAKERS' STRIKE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1879. About six hundred cabinetmakers met at their hall this morning. Two firms sent communications announcing that they would pay the advance demanded. A committee of twenty-four was appointed to wait upon non-striking workingmen, morning, noon and night, until they joined the movement. The president of the union sent despatches to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and Louisville, warning laborers not to come here for work.

TRUNKMAKERS' STRIKE.

Sr. Louis, Mo., Oct. 3, 1879. decided to make a demand for 15 per cent increase of wages, and if refused to strike next monday.

EXPLOSION IN A POWDER MILL

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3, 1879. King's powder mill, near South Lebanon, Ohio, exploded this afternoon. Henry Simmons, Charles Myers and Joseph Pastors were instantly killed. The explosion was the result of carelesaness of the employes.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1879. Major G. G. Huntt, First cavalry, has been relieved from duty as chief disbursing officer of the Freedman's Branch, Adjutant General's Office, to take effect October 6. He will join his regiment. Leave of absence for four months has been granted Surgeon B. A. Clements, United States Army.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1879.

The United States Steamer Powhatan arrived at Annapolis this atternoon. Wachusett sailed from the Charlestown

(Mass.) Navy Yard yesterday afternoon for the South Atlantic station to take the place of the Essex. South Atlantic station to take the place of the Essex. Surgeon W. K. Schofield is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard; Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertolette from the New York Naval Hospital, and ordered to the Constellation. On the arrival of that vessel in Europe, he will report for duty on board the Wyöming. Assistant Paymaster W. G. G. Wilson is ordered from the Wyoming, on the reporting of his relief, and will return home and report his arrival; Assistant Surgeon W. R. Du Bose from special duty, and ordered to the New York Naval Hospital. Mate J. A. H. Willmuth from the Taliapooss, and ordered to the Washington Navy Yard.

Newcort, R. L., Oct. 3, 1879.

Early next week the United States steamer Nina, Captain Basnford, attached to the torpedo station at this place, will proceed to Boston for the purpose of being thoroughly overhauled. She will while there go on the dry dock.

go on the dry dock.

The United States steamer Standish will take her place at the torpedo station until her repairs are completed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 3, 1879. The following have passed their examinations for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen:—E. C. Stout, of Pennsylvania; E. G. Temple, of Wisconsin, and C. P. Plunkett, of the District of Columbis.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Charles Koons, son of a wealthy farmer of Centre Valley, Pa., hanged himself on Thursday.

Valley, Pa., hanged himself on Thursday.
Rev. William H. Joffries, who attempted to kill himself at Camden, N. J., Thursday, has been sent to an insane asylum.
Forest fires are raging fleredly in the vicinity of Norfolk, N. Y., destroying farm houses, barns, fences and farm property.

The annual county fair at Allentown, Pa., closed yesterday after a very fine display, which attracted some eighty thousand visitors.

At St. Paul, Minn., yesterday, Thomas Devinney, a middle aged man, threw himself over a bluff ninety high and was crushed to death.

Smith, Howell & Co. Philadelphia grain was

Smith, Howell & Co., Philadelphia grain mer-chants, who tailed September 22, owe about \$450,000 and their assets are worth about \$50,000.

and their assets are worth about \$50,000.

J. S. Miller, a trackman of the Erie road, was run over and killed by a freight train Thursday night while sitting on the track near Hamptown.

An explosion of firedamp in the Richardson colliery, Pottsville, Pa., yesterday, soverely burned three men—one, named Harris, perhaps fatally.

W. Irvin, of Beverley, N. J., seventy-six years old and dead, was instantly killed by a train of the Camden and Amboy road near Bordentown yesterday.

A driver boy named Main, employed by the Delaware and Hudson Company at Legett's Creek, Pa., was killed yesterday, being crushed between cars in a mine.

The shareholders and directors of the Canada Con-

The shareholders and directors of the Canada Cen-tral Railroad yesterday, at Brockville, Ont., com-pleted arrangements to transfer the road to Mossra Worthington and McIntyre.

WHAT BECAME OF THE MONEY?

As was reported yesterday, James Frothingham the foreman of Van Iderstein's slaughtering estab-lishment, Jersey City, was crushed to death on post and the water wheel. A few hours previous to the accident the proprietor of the place gave Frothingham \$400 to pay off some bills that were due, The dead man lay in the slaughter house for some The dead man lay in the slaughter house for some length of time before a physician was summoned. When Dr. Pettrie arrived he found his services would be unavailing, and in the presence of a number of the workmen searched Frothingham's clothes, and took from his pocket \$101.82, which was handed over to the Chief of Police. When the proprietor returned he examined the dead man's accounts, and discovered that the balance on hand from the previous day was \$34.57, which, together with the amount given to him on the morning of his death, made a total of \$434.57. The only sum paid out by Frothingham was for a bill of \$28.34, showing conclusively that the amount found on his person should have been \$406.23, instead of \$101.82. What has become of the remainder is not at present known. The body was found by Charles Siddell, John Parsley and one McKinney. The police have taken charge of the matter, and will commence an investigation at once.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

As Miss Farmie Hopkins, a grand-daughter of Judge Francis S. Lathrop, receiver of the New Jer-sey Central Railroad, was driving near Morris Piains, N. J., yesterday, her carraige was stopped by a tramp, who sprang from the woods and demanded money. Mas Hopkins threw what money she had money. Mass Hopkins threw what money are many in her purse behind the carriage, and when the highwayman went to pick it up drove quickly away. Miss Hopkins was returning from a visit to A. H. McCurdy, of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and wore valuable jewelry and diamonds. It was searcely half a mile from Mr. McCurdy's place that she was stopped.

JOSEPH A. BLAIR'S TRIAL.

The trial of Joseph A. Blair for the murder of his coachman will begin in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Newark, on Monday morning, before Judges Depue and Mecker. A special panel of fortyeight jurars has been selected from the general eight jurors has been selected from the general panel, and from this the twelve jurors are to be selected. The State will be entitled to ten peremptory challenges and the defence to twenty. Prosecutor Abeel and Attorney General Stockton will represent the State, and ex-Judge Titsworth, Cortlandt Parker and William R. Mocks, the prisoner. Sheriff Van Rensselaer will have a strong force of constables among the audience to maintain order. Mr. Blair said the other day that he was gised his trial would soon be over. He looks for an acquittal.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

President Wood, of the Board of Education, was asked yesterday whether it was probable that the Board would take any action relative to the resolu-tions offered at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen as to our overcrowded schools, Mr. Wood stated that it was a matter over which the Board of Education hal entire control, and the Aldermen had none. No notice, he said, would be taken of the

resolutions with his consent. Other officials expressed similar views.

The late Superintendent of Education has vacated the office he has so long held, and John Jasper, Jr., the new Superintendent, is performing the functions lately exercised by Mr. Kiddle.

The candidates for the vacancy caused by the promotion of Mr. Jasper to City Superintendent do not multiply. It is said that already combinations are being made looking to a testimonial to the late Superin-

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.

Walter Dixson, who for the past seventeen years as been known as proprietor of the "Old Pilots" Home," a little hostelry, at the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn, died yesterday forencon, as is alleged, from the effects of injuries received at the hands of one George McGee. The latter is now in custody. The deceased was a native of Long Island, was for many years employed as pilot on the Hamilton avenue and South torries, and was well known among pilots and fishermen of the harbor.

MR. TILDEN'S BARREL.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.] That Mr. Tilden is a rich man is his misfortune not his fault; but the circumstance ought not to be made the basis of attacks, which are as absurd as they are inconsistent. If the man had the money of the Rothschilds he could not cash half the scores charged up to him in the public imagination. If money were Mr. Tilden's only merit it would stand im nothing as a Presidential aspirant. There are five hundred men of character and ability in New York richer than he, and, close or liberal, he is not such a fool as to think one man's money enough to spread over a continent, propping this newspaper and buying that politician. Such outlays are cumulative. The more they are indulged, the more they require. Within the last six months there have come to us at least a hundred letters properly come to us at least a hundred letters proposing service in Mr. Tilden's interest of one sort and an-other for money. Perhaps it would be within the mark to say that Mr. Tilden himself receives half that number every day. Such communications in-variably go to the waste basket. Written under the mistaken notion that there really is a "bar"," they are courteously destroyed unanswered.

PHILADELPHIA CRICKET TROUBLE.

LETTERS OF EXPLANATION FROM MR. BARRING-TON AND UMPIRE RYLOTT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 3, 1879.
The following has been sent to the Times:—

The following has been sent to the Tisses:—

To the Editor of the Times:—

Be good enough to insert this letter in reference to your cricket correspondence of to-day, which ran as follows:—"One of the peculiar episodes of the day's play was the action of Mr. Barrington, a gentleman who accompanied the Irish team. When the game was uncomfortably close and five o'clock, the time for drawing the stumps, was close at hand, Mr. Barrington, not a player, and with no more right in the field than any other outsider, deliberately walked to Rylott and held a private consultation with him. What transpired only Rylott and Barrington know," The facts are Mr. N. Hone, captain of the Irish team, asked me if Rylott knew the correct time. I said I would ask him, and walked out between two overs. Our only conversation was as follows:—I said, "Rylott, do you know the correct time?" He answered, "Yes, sir." He showed me his watch, which corresponded with mine—twenty minutes to five P. M. I then returned and told Mr. Hone. Might I venture to suggest that it would have been more considerate if your correspondent had omitted this paragraph? I am, dear sir, your obedient servant

CHARLES BARRINGTON.

COLONNADE HOTEL, Oct. 3, 1879.

UMCIRE RYLOTT SPRAKS.

UMPIRE BYLOTT SPRAKS,
The following is from Mr. Rylott, the umpire: The following is from Mr. Rylott, the umpire:

The unhappy state in which I am placed, arising from last Saturday's match, pains me to say I have a feeling of pity that the gentlemen of the Young America can express their opinion that I am constitutionally incapable of giving fair judgment on all occasions. I can say I am thoroughly acquainted with the cheering and appealing of the anxious crowd, where there is naturally home interest, who is far more apt to err than he who stands so open to consure. But it is very hard to be challenged thus, knowing that I have gone through and experienced the best cricket in England and have umpired in some of the greatest matches that have come together, and have altogether given entire satisfaction, and so tar in this country, up to this one day match, I have not hoard a complaint; and if I dider it was not want of judgment or impartiality. Surely it is well known if there is a doubt it is given in favor of the baisman. I sincerely thank the gentlemen who engaged me, entire strangers before we set out, for standing by the honor of a professional, who has to do services for the greatest cricket club in the world. At the same time I deeply regret that a match of such promising interest and pleasure should have to fall through, and through yours, truly.

PMILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1879.

THE FALL RIVER LINE MAIL. NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 3, 1879.

There is no little dissatisfaction here at the action of the Post Office Department in discontinuing from and after October 1 the carrying of mails on board of the steamers of the Fall River line. A mail was pleted arrangements to transfer the road to Messrs.
Worthington and McIntyre.

PIETRO BOLBO CAPTURED.

Pietro Bolbo, the Italian whose wife was found murdered in their rooms in the tenement house No. 14 Rose street, New York, on Wednesday last, was, according to a despatch received here last night, arrested yesterday in Wheeling, W. Va. Two detectives from New York arrived there in the afternoon in search of him, having learned at a railway office that he purchased a ticket for Wheeling. They had not been in that city over an hour when they found Baibo, who agreed to return with them without wasting the formality of a requisition. The detectives left, with their prisoner, for New York at thirty-five minutes past four P. M. carried by this line for many years, but the contr

THE FUNERAL OF MRS. KING.

John and Ellen King, the pickle dealers of Vesey treet, who were robbed of a fortune by a sneak thie year ago, returned yesterday from New Jersey, whither they had death appeared in yesterday's HERALD.
Overwhelmed with grief as they were at the loss of
their mother, who had been a helpless invalid for
years, and for whom they had cared tenderly, they were still more troubled to learn on their return that the gossips of the neighborhood had been busy and had circulated malicious stories about them and their dead mother. Of the old lady, some one had said that she had been out of the house very seldom for two years past and that generally when she went out it was to visit a liquor store, when the fact is that she has been unable for that length of time to walk across the room to which she was confined. It had also been said that proper

when the fact is that she has been unable for that length of time to walk across the room to which she was confined. It had also been said that proper care had not been taken of the corpse, whereas it had received a handsome burial in Jersey City, in the graveyard of St. Peter's Church. "The gossips even insinuated that we were never robbed," said Ellen King to our reporter, "and Captain Saunders smiled incredulously when he was asked about it. Why, Captain Saunders knows we were robbed, and what is more he told me that he had found the man who had the bonds."

"How was that?" asked the reporter in surprise.

"Why, shortly after the robbery Captain Saunders told me that a man had come to him and offered to restore the bonds for a reward, and he asked me what reward I would give. I asked him if the man really had the bonds, and he said yes, that he had shown one of them, and that he (the Captain) knew it was one of mine. I told him what reward we would give, and he said he was to meet the man again and would get the bonds, but he never came near us again. John went to the station several times and finally saw Captain Saunders, and he said that he man hadn't come to time. Johnnie asked him why he didn't arrest the man, and he said that he didn't dare to, for he (the Captain) was a man of property and was afraid of an action for false imprisonment, as he didn't know the law very woll."

These accusations were mentioned to Captain Saunders. In reply he said:—

"Shortly after the King robbery s man named Lee called at the station house with a letter of recommendation from Captain Mount. This man said that he know a party who had the bonds, but who was then in Philadelphia with a view to capturing the thieves, but had not the means to go. I supplied him with the money. On his return from Philadelphia with a view to capturing the thieves, but had not the means to go. I supplied him with the money. On his return from Philadelphia he appeared at the station house, on his return, he asked for more money, and said that th

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH.

THE NEW EDIFICE OF THE JESUIT PATHERS AP-PROACHING COMPLETION -A FAIR TO BE HELD

IN AID OF THE WORK. Every one who has lately passed through Sixteenth treet near Sixth avenue will have noticed the handsome façade of the new church of St. Francis Xavier, adjoining the old edifice. The noble and chaste style of its Greeco-Roman architecture impresses even the casual observer with the fact that an edieven the casual observor with the fact that an edifice is there rising of more than ordinary beauty.
The church, when finished, will be an impressive
monument of the strength of the Jesuit, whose
present churches in this city are of the most modest
description. The building is remarkable for its
loftiness, its great depth, extending way back to
Fifteenth street, and its heavy style of ornamentation within. The interior still swarms
with workmen, for much remains to be
done, especially in plastering and ornamentation,
and the Rev. Father Merrick gave it as his opinion
yesterday that a year or a past and a half would yet
elapse before the church would be entirely completed. It will have some novel features, among
them an oaken roof, such as is often seen in similar
edifices in England, and high galleries partially hidden from the view, and, therefore, not unsightly and
not spouling the noble effect of the interior. The basement, which is of immense
size, not less than twenty feet high, and is
admirably light, is in an advanced state of
completion, and will make an extremely attractive
chapel. Father Merrick feels confident that when
the church is opened to the public it will be conceded to be the finest edifice of its class, next to the
Catholics of the city have liberally contributed toward its progress, the necessary funds being raised
mainly through the indeatigable exertions of Father fice is there rising of more than ordinary beauty. work was first bogun upon it, and ever since the Casholics of the city have liberally contributed toward its progress, the necessary funds being raised mainly through the indefatigable exertions of Father Merrick. Yesterday the reverend gentleman remarked that it reflected great credit upon the poorer classes of the Catholic population that they had really contributed by far the greater part of the funds thus far expended. The church has already cost \$150,000, and Father Merrick says that \$50,000 more will probably complete it. To raise this sum, or at least a portion of it, it has been concluded to hold a grand fair in the hall of the Jesuit College. The idea having first been mooted by Father Merrick and his coadjutors, has found general and warm adherence in the entire district, and some of the most prominent Catholic ladies of the city have cheerfully volunteered to participate in the affair and to do their utmost for its success. The date for opening the fair has not yet been definitely fixed, but will be some time next month. It will last two weeks, and from the arrangements at present indicated promises to be one of the most at present indicated promises to be one of the most attractive and brilliant church fairs ever held in the city, and one admirably calculated to fulfil its beneficent purpose.

REER AND THE PISTOL.

A MAN SHOT DURING A QUARREL ABOUT Coroner Simms, of Brooklyn, was summoned to the Long Island College Hospital yesterday to take the ante-mortom statement of Robert Stewart, who was shot by Bernard Brucck early in the morning.

was shot by Bernard Brucck early in the morning. The wounded man, who is twenty-one years of age and a plumber by occupation, entered the liquor store of John Brucck, No. 351 Hamilton avenue, shortly before one o'clock, in company with James Reardon, of No. 368 Hicks street. On entering the place Stewart approached the bar and asked Brown, of No. 638 Hicks street. On entering the place Stewart approached the bar and asked Bernard Brucck, a son of the proprietor, if he was good for three drings. Young Brucck replied that he was not, whereupon Stewart and his friends left the place. They soon appeared a second time, however, and walking up to the bar Brown called for three glasses of beer for which he paid. Stewart soized his glass, and after drinking its contents, threw it at young Brucck's head. The latter avoided the missile and then procured a loaded revolver which he handed to his father, John Brucck, who ordered the party to leave the saloon, at the same time pointing the weapon toward them. Brown and Stewart then went out on the sidewalk, leaving treat-don behind. Both men re-entered the place, however, and, seeing leardon in the set of drinking beer with the Bruccks, they again drew near the bar, Reardon, seeking to pacify Stewart, handed him the glass of beer from which he was drinking. Stewart drank the be-r, and again hurled the empty glass at Bernard Brucck. The glass cut Beardon on the nose, while young Brucck, by dodging, escaped the missile a second time. The young man then esized the revolver, which his father had laid down, and, as is charged, fired at Stewart, who fell wounded. The ball, which entered the abdomen, is supposed to havo lodged in the liver, and inflammation will, it is feared, result. Captain Edward Reilly, of the Eleventh precinct, caused the arrest of Brucck and the other persons present, who are held as witnesses. The injured man was removed to the Long Island College Hospital. He was attended by a Catholic priest and received absolution. When Coroner Simms visited the hospital The wounded man, who is twenty-one years of age

SHOULD HAVE HAD FIRE ESCAPES.

A decision, which is of interest to tenement house owners, has been rendered by the Court of Appeals. Joseph Willy, with his wife and child, occupied the upper floor in a tenement house on Gates avenue, Brooklyn. The first floor and basement were used as a bakery. Owing to the baker allowing a pot of grease to boil over the building was set on fire. The smoke rushed to the upper part of the house in dense volumes and Mrs. Willy and her child were unable to escape by means of the stairway. After the flames had been extinguished the mother and child were found suffocated. Mr. Willy brought a suit in the City Court against Patrick Mullady, the owner of the building, for \$5,000 damages for the loss of his wite. Plaintiff claimed that defendant should have provided fire escapes. A verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff for \$1,571. Defendant carried the case to the General Term and was again defeated. He then took the case to the Court of Appeals, where the verdict has just been affirmed. A decision, which is of interest to tenement house

TALMAGE AT HOME.

HOW HE WAS RECEIVED AT THE TABERNACLE LAST NIGHT-MUSIC, FLOWERS, WIT, ELO-QUENCE AND POETRY-AN IRISH HAND SHAKE.

The performance of formally giving welcome to the Rev. Mr. Talmage was held in the Brook-lyn Tabernacle last night, and in point of method it was unique. The curious of two cities assembled to see the gentleman who spent vacation of ninety-eight days in Great Britain, and during that time he delivered himself of no less than ninety-six sermons and lectures, and crowded every foot of standing room in the great church over which, despite the recent efforts of a vir-tuous presbytery, he presides. The statement that the curious of two cities attended would, to the thoughtful mind, suggest a preponderance of ladies among the crowd, but in a preponderance of ladies among the crowd, but in order that he who runs may read, the statement must be made that the ladies formed a full half of the vast congregation. The worthy pas-tor was as smiling and gymnastic as ever, and it is probable that, though Eng-lish crowds may have almost mobbed him in their delight, he was never so grossly flattered as last night by his Brooklyn friends who were privileged to speak from the platform. Dr. Inger-soll's striking simile, in which he confused the great returned with the wild ass, which grew fat sniffing up the east wind, was unique, and the remark of another reverend gentleman, who spoke of Mr. Talmage's "performances" abroad, evoked loud applause from the great crowd of welcomers. The floral decorations of the church were creditable to the taste of the ladies who had this portion of the business in charge and to the florist who executed the designs. High up among the organ trumpets was hung a crayon of Mr. Talmage, flanked on either side by the British and American flags. All the candelabra projecting from the organ frame held up suspended bou-quets, and under the portrait of the hero of the hour was adjusted an immense pillow of flowers, showing the legend "Welcome." The same sweet word peoped out from a dozen other pillows of lesser magnitude, the brink of the platform supthe whole front joiner work of the platform itself was hidden behind a screen of down inclining vines.

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THE RECEPTION.

Into an atmosphere heavy with the fragrance of a thousand flowers the audience was ushered at half-past seven o'clock. The elaborate police arrangements for having carriages approach from the right and depart from the left were of no account, as no carriage—of any secount—approached. In consection with this singular fact it was noticed that not a single horse shoe shaped in flowers decorated the platform. It will be remembered that these were the favorite shapes devoted to the great athletes in the late walking match. As the crowd poured in through all the entrances, Mr. A. F. Powell played a voluntary on the organ, and to his seat before the instrument Mr. Morgan succeeded. Mr. Morgan plays the organ, officially at the Tabernacle. When the last strains of Mr. Morgan's "March of Welcome" (which in its originality, selected with great impertiality staves from "Old Hundred," "Home Again from Sorigin Shore" and the "March in Saul") had faded away an anonymous cornet blower discoursed "Home, Sweet Home, With dramatic effect, during the while the notes of of "Home, Sweet Home" wore filling the air, Mr. Talmage appeared at the back of the church and was escorted down one of the aisles to the platform, Mr. A. Tucker nolding him by the right arm, Mr. O. H. Frankenberg clutching the loft. The appearance of Mr. Talmage was the signal for general hand clapping and waving of handkerchiefs. When the object of the festive occasion and his escort had gained the platform Mr. A. W. Tomy sannounced that an original march composed for the organ by Mr. Morgan would be rendered. After this Mr. Tenny invited the audience to join in singing the following original song of welcome to the pastor:—

"Welcome, welcome, welcome, measangers of love,"

"Welcome, welcome, welcome, messangers of love, Kindred souls with joy are swelling, Like the blest above; Welcome, welcome, welcome, joy illumes our way, Love shall reign in overy besom, With unbounded sway.

Praises, praises, praises, for the sacred past,
For the morcies rich, abundant,
Freely o'er us cast;
Praises, praises, praises, for the glad to-day,
For the future, grand and glorious,
Fraise, oh, praise for aye!

Praise God, from whom all blessings flow, Praise Him, all creatures here below, Praise Him above, ye heavenly host, Praise Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Praise Pather, Son and Holy Ghost.

THE SPERCHES.

The undying popularity or "Old Hundred" was again demonstrated, for its notes cropped out in the original music to which this original "pomo" was set. The Rev. Dr. Farley said prayer and Mrs. Evelyn Lyon Hegeman sang "Thy people shall be my people and thy God my God." Wicked Arthur Sullivan, when he was constructing Pinafore, stole some of this music, and Gilbert wrote in some new famous lines for Dear Little Buttercup. In response to a recall the lady sang "The Dearest Spot on Earth to Me." Changing the person of the pronoun. The singing over Mr. Bernard Peters, a Brooklyn editor, was introduced. Being the first man to speak he seemed at a loss to open gracefully, and finally settled on the

Mr. Bernard Peters, a Brooklyn editor, was introduced. Being the first man to speak he seemed at a loss to open gracefully, and finally settled on the weather. He was happy that the weather was such that the friends of Mr. Talmage could give him a warm reception. He declared that he was not like Marc Anthony, he did not come to the Tabernacie to bury Casar. The reason of the announcement did not appear for some sentences, when the figurative tone was again assumed, and Mr. Peters announced that an attempt had been made, before the pastor went abroad, to stab him in the back. Stab him in the back in a figurative sense. Not with a dagger, Mr. Peters explained, but with a Spier. The speaker assured his hearers that when Mr. Talmage went athwart the sea, his cloquence and maniliness buried themselves deep in the British public.

Hev. Dr. Lansing was the next to speak. He took occasion during his remarks to state, in elucidation of his views concerning vacation, that, like the music he just heard, where the pauses of silence were even more pleasing than the music itself, so even were the stoppages and rests in a congenial life work. He spoke of the bouncing and impulsive nature of Mr. Talmage, and finally grew so warm that in speaking of the pastor's European experiences he said, "To hear what he heard, and saw what he saw."

Dr. Peck, who was introduced as a warm friend of Mr. Talmage, said he would prove his claim to that title by making a very short speech, and he did so. He told a number of amusing sneedotes as he hurried along to his lastly. Among others one concerning the hoy who was detailed in New York to wake up Dean Stanley during his recent visit. The boy was told when the Dean answered his knock with "Who's theory" to answer "The boy, my lord." But the chap got confused, and when the Dean inquired, "Who's there?" he yelled out, "The Lord, my boy." In conclusion Mr. Peck said he hoped the people would welcome Dr. Talmage was that of Mr. Talmage, or such a reception, was without precedent.

Dr. Jingersell

Dr. Simers also made a short address, and Miss Grace Water, one of the Sunday school children, delivered an address of welcome in verse.

TALMAGE SPEAKS,

Talmage was then brought forward in proper person. The applause with which he was greeted was great, and for some moments he had to entertain himself with stuffing his hands up his sleeves. When he could be heard he declared that the happess moment of his life had arrived. Upon this announcement he closed his left eye much after the rashion of Mr. Tilden in caricature and began vociferously to make a noise. He went on to say, now and then lotting his right or left arm out in a sort of puroxysmal swing, but the recollection of the occasion would ever remain green in his memory and act as an antidote in the time when he might be inclined to grow narrow or bigoted. But he hoped this time would never come: in fact he knew it would not, for his thought had lately "climaturated" in the feeling that any man's theology was good enough it ho only did his level best. Suddenly breaking of from his philosophising tenor Mr. Talmage in a changed voice called out, "Well, my friends, how have you been all summer?" Then, pausing a moment, he continued, "Way be I should ask you, as Dan O'Connell once asked an andience he was addressing, 'How are you boys and how are the women who own you?" This remark brought down the house. Here Mr. Talmage performed a marriage ceremony between the United States and England, and admonished future diplomats not to put assunder that which ne had joined. He spoke in warm terms of Ireland and the Irish, dwelling with peculiar emphasis on Patrick's hand-shaking power. He told with minuteness how Patrick closes on one's hand, and, said he, "when he gives you the up and down motion you know how sentine is his feeling." Mr. Talmage, when talking of Nottingham and the lace making there pursued, for the first time during the evening approached his ideal best in gesticulation. He contorted and interlaced his fingers in Hustration and his legs gave indic